I am submitting to you the single

the examination of the State Fuel Administrator and his agents of their will.

Where the Fuel Administrator believes that fuel is being held by a private individual or a corporation in excess of reasonable requirements or for the purpose of price gouging he may seize the same and sell it at a price to the fixed by himself. The profits, if any, to go to the original owner. If the swner of the seized fuel is not satisfied with the price obtained at this forced sale he is permitted to take his grievance to the Court of Claims.

The biff also provides that whenever the Fuel Administrator shall find it to the public interest to do so he shall license dealers in any or all classes of fuel, in any or all localities. These licenses may be suspended at will, but may be revoked permanently only after a hearing. In the event that licenses shall be required a person or firm operating without license hall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Public Contracts Suspended

The contracts of Governor Miller's message to the special sessence of fuel, in any or all localities. These licenses shall be required a person or firm operating without license shall be required a person or firm operating without license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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Public Contracts Suspended

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The measure also virtually suspends all contracts for the purchase of coal or other fuel by any subdivision of the state. In such cases the fuel administrator may determine whether such purchases shall be made in the open market or by contract, with or without advertisements or bids.

During the emergency all cities and villages of the state are empowered to suspend operation of electric signs or electric advertising displays or reduce the numbers of street lights.

The Fuel Administrator also may close public schools. Such an order, however, shall not affect the distribution of public school funds or the salaries of rights of teachers or of other employees affected.

In his message the Governor says that in an emergency, when the public health, happiness and welfare are in jeopardy, the people's only recourse is their government and the government must act, even though it has to exercise unusual powers, subordinating individual to public welfare. In an emergency, he points out, the individual must defer to the general good, the curtailment of his usual rights and privileges being measured by the gravity of the emergency.

"The time for such intervention has now arrived," he said.

Anthracite Crisis Worst

Anthracite Crisis Worst

Anthracite Crisis Worst

The most serious phase of the present crisis, he says, is the lack of anthracite coal, no stocks of which are in existence, and of which less than usual is now in the hands of consumers. The five months of arrears in anthracite cannot be made up as readily as the shortage in bituminous coal, he points out, as normally the output of anthracite is not much above the current needs of the country. A shortage of domestic fuel he holds to be inevitable, however soon the strike may be settled.

Re recommends the appointment of

be settled.

He recommends the appointment of a fuel administrator, with undivided authority "to supervise, regulate and control the distribution, use, sale and price of all fuel."

The fuel administrator also would have the power to buy and sell fuel, using a \$10,000,000 revolving fund. Such powers, especially those of price fixing and of dealing in fuel are unusual and contrary to economical laws, Governor Miller acknowledges, but are necessary if the emergency is to be met and profiteering prevented. Fear of breaking a precedent should not be permitted to restrain a government from coming to the assistance of the people, he says.

people, he says.

Mayor Hylan seized the opportunity in an attempt to make political capital out of the fuel shortage. He caused out of the fuel shortage. He caused the minority leaders, Senator James J. Walker and Assemblyman Charles Donahue, to introduce two mensures. One would permit the city to own and operate busses. This was introduced under the pleas that the use of electrically driven or gasoline coverated. trically driven or gasoline operated busses would save coal. The second would permit the city to issue revenue bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 an-nually instead of \$2,000,000 as at pres-

ent. Both bills will die.

Two other measures introduced by
the minority, but which did not origimate with Mayor Hylan, would declare that an emergency existed and then give to the cities the powers which are conferred on the State Fuel Adminis-irator. These bills also will perish.

Katlin Bill Names Odell

Senator Abram S. Katlin, of Brooklyn, on his own initiative, introduced a bill naming ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, of Newburgh, State Fuel Administrator and providing for the mandatory licensing of fuel dealers. In the Hewitt-Jesse bill the Fuel Administrator is not named, and the licensing of dealers is left to the discretion of the ne discretion of the Fuel Administrator.

Fuel Administrator.

It is understood that Eugenus II.

Outerbridge, who is head of the temporary State Fuel Administration created by the Governor at the outbreak of the disnute between the miners and the operators, will be appointed to the new post if he will consent to serve.

the new post if he will consent to serve.

The Legislature met at 9:30 o'clock. The messages were read in both houses. The reading was finished first in the Assembly. Then Assembly man Josse asked unanimous consent, after he introduced the bill, that it be advanced immediately to third reading. Here Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, of Harlem, and a Democrat who acknowledged no leader, objected. There was a chorus of protests from the Democrats, but Mr. Cuvillier persisted. The Assembly then adjourned for

The Assembly then adjourned for ten minutes, on reconvening a special rule was brought in which overcame Mr. Cuvillier's objection and the meas-ure was advanced to the order of final passage. Then the lower house re-cessed until to-morrow. Similar proceedings occurred in the Senate.

Similar proceedings occurred in the Senate.

To-morrow both sides will debate the administration bill and the anti-administration measures, and after the former are passed, the Legislature will adjourn sine die. When the Governor receives the Hewitt-Jesse bill, he will at once affix his signature to it, making it immediately the law of the state.

To-night's session lasted little more than an hour and a half.

Jury of Farmers Begins Herrin Massacre Inquiry

Special Dispaten to The Tribune
MARION, Ill., Aug. 28.—A* special
grand jury, made up chiefly of farmers, began consideration here to-day
of the notorious Herrin massacre of
June 22, when nineteen unarmed men,
who had surrendered under a flag of
truce, were marched to the woods by
5,000 unioth miners and slaughtered.
It is said there is not a union miner
or a mine operator or owner on the
grand jury. One man is part farmer
and part coal miner. Another is a
furniture dealer and a third a school
teacher. All others are farmers. All
are Americans and started at the business in hand firmly, although it is an
unwelcome duty, as "Bloody Williamson" County is overwhelmingly labor
union in population.

The judge in addressing the jury
said that the proceedings in the jury
room would be kept secret forever, and
no odium or blame would attach to
them, and they need never apologize
to any one for doing their duty.

The court made it plain that there
are two sets of killings to be investigated. The first is the shooting of
three union miners by the strike
guards at the Southern Illinois Coal
Company plant on June 21. The Coroner's jury put the blame for this on
coal company officials. It is quite possible for this jury to return indictments against company officials as well
as against union miners for the
eleughter of the unseteen strike-breakers that occurred on June 22.

On Drastic Fuel Control

Arraigns Both Miners and Operators and Warns Time Has Come for State to Step In and Protect the Public; Calls for Single-Headed Board

The full text of Governor Miller's message to the special session of

bituminous coal, recently threatened the paralysis of industry and now threaten widespread distress next winter from a shortage of domes-

A few have set their wills above the public will, their selfish purposes above the interest of all. Winterapproaches, a coal famine stares the people in the face threatening acute distress among those least able to provide for themselves, but the dis-

The disputants are too intent on carrying their points to consider the public welfare which it is the high function of government to promote.

A nation-wide industrial dispute involving essential industries verges on revolution and in fact is the method advocated by those who plot revolution, of whom there are still unfortunately too many in this country. Such a dispute, irrespective of its merits, is revolutionary, because it subordinates the general interest to the selfish interests of a few. It is subversive of free government because it subjects all the people to the tyranny of a few, and a government established to promote the general welfare cannot tolerate the tyranny of any interest, group or individual and endure. When the health, happiness and welfare of all the people are placed in jeopardy, no matter how, the government to whom alone the public can look at such a time must intervene, not alone to safeguard the public health and general welfare at the moment, but, if it is to accomplish its high purpose, to jeepardy. The time for such intervention has now arrived.

General Interest Must Be Supreme at all Times

Emergencies may require the exerpowers, even limiting the freedom of individual action, but individual interest is subordinate to the general interest, which must be supreme at all times. The individual has to surrender some liberty of action to preserve any. The extent of the public need is the measure of the surrender required, and of that the legislative authority, in the first instance at least, is the judge. I have, therefore, convened the extraordinary session to ask consideration of the measures which the state of New York may take to protect the public health and promote the general welfare in the present emergency.

Happily the resumption of mining in the bituminous fields has averted the threatened national calamity from the suspension of industry The shortage of bituminous coal promises to be speedily relieved if the railroads are able to transport it. The menace at the moment arises from the shortage of anthracite coal. There are no stocks of anthracite. indicate that there is less than the usual amount in the hands of consumers. Five months of production have already been lost and cannot be made up, as, unlike the bituminous situation, the capacity of the anthracite mines is but little above the consumption of the country mostly during the winter months.

The summer is the time for the accumulation of supplies for the winter. The summer production has been lost and the resumption of mining is not yet in sight. If production were resumed to-morrow the situation would probably be aggravated by the impairment of railroad equipment, which will soon be taxed to move the crops. Whatever happens, there is bound to be a shortage of domestic fuel, and every day's delay in the resumption of mining now adds in increasing ratio to the menace. There is bound to be such a shortage as to require rationing to insure every one a fair share of what there may be.

Hoarding and Gouging Must Be Prevented Now

Hoarding and gouging always attendant upon a shortage must be prevented. In any case, unless the state intervenes, those who can pay most will be served first, whereas the least able must be our first concern, for they are totally unprepared to cope with a fuel shortage We must practice rigid economy: That may have to be enforced. Those who have anthracite coal should save it all for severe weather. It will be easier to use substitutes now and during the cold snaps of fall and early winter than after cold weather sets in. Oil, gas and electricity should be substituted for anthracite whenever possible, and people should equip themselves with the facilities to use them. Wood will have to be used by those who can procure it and it is well to lay

in a stock now. There promises to be enough bi tuminous coal if it can be transported to care for the needs of industry and the public utilities, and we must learn how to use it for domestic fuel. Hydro-electric energy may have to be diverted from industrial to household uses. Light, heat and power, however produced, may have to be regulated and their use possibly curtailed for some purposes. In a word, the state must intervene or leave the public to

shift for themselves in a situation which has got beyond the operation of ecanomic law or the power of individual action. The state must fess that, except under normal conditions, it has not the power, the capacity or the energy to serve the high nurpose of its creation, i.e., the promotion of the general wel-

The foregoing suggestions relate only to palliatives-to measures for relief, not cure, but the State of New neither start production now nor take measures to prevent a general suspension of production in the future. We cannot even insure the receipt of our fair share of coal when mining is resumed, though we must be prepared to do our best to get our share. I trust that when mining is resumed the states will not have to compete for their fair share of coal, with the inevitable inflation of prices and derangement of distribution consequent upon such competition at a time of an acute shortage, but it is beyond the power of this state to prevent that. If we do all we can we shall have the satisfaction at least of doing our best, whatever happens, and we can do much to prevent hardship and relieve distress even if the worst should happen.

Recommends Creation of

Single-Headed Fuel Agency Briefly, I recommend the creation of a single-headed fuel administration with adequate power to supervise, regulate and control the distribution, use, sale and price of all fuel, and the creation of a revolving fund of at least \$10,000,000 for the use of the administrator to finance any operations that may be required and to buy and sell fuel if necessary. Such operations should be conducted without loss to the treasury, which is fortunately in a condition to advance that amount or any additional sum that may be required. That sum should be ample, however, to provide all the financing required at a given

I think it would be a grave mistake to substitute new for existing agencies of distribution, and I trust that supervision only will be required. But it is better not to interfere at all than to attempt interference without adequate power and energy, the possession of which may, in fact, make it possible to exercise

a minimum of unusual powers. Perhaps the most doubtful powers suggested are those to buy and sell fuel and to fix prices or margins of profit. Such powers are not suited to normal times and conditions, but we are dealing with an emergency. I do not intend any reflection upon either producers or distributors, but the public cannot be left to the mercy of any class, group, or individual, however good their motives. Price-fixing is contrary to all economic laws, but economic laws do not operate in an emergency such as we are dealing with. I am not unmindful of the power by the Legislature. The exercise of such powers begets the habit and accustoms the people to dangerous innovations. Such powers will rarely in the first instance be granted except for a good purpose, but once exercised in time of emergency they set the example and furnish the excuse for the demagogue to incite popular clamor for their continued exercise when there is no emergency and no occasion for them. It is often better to suffer temporary ills than to employ remedies which may do permanent harm.

Government Should Not Be Impotent in Emergency

However, the government should not in an emergency be left impotent to protect the very lives of the people for fear of setting a precedent which may be abused. Our reluctance to grant extraordinary powers should yield, precisely as constitutional limitations upon the exercise of such power yield, to compelling public necessity. I do not contemplate putting the state in the coal business. What I propose is that the agency created by us shall have power enough to make it unnecessary for the state to go into the coal

The decisions of the Court of Appeals and of the United States Supreme Court in the so-called rent or housing cases appear to remove any doubt of the constitutional validity of the legislation proposed; (People vs. La Fetra, 230 N. Y. 429; Levy vs. Siegel, 230 N. Y. 631; Block vs. Hirsh, 258 U. S. 135; Brown Co. vs. Feldman, 256 U. S. 170.)

Those cases involved both the fifth and the fourteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution and similar provisions of the State Constitution to which the exercise of the police power to protect the public health and promote the general welfare was held to be superior. The present emergency directly involves the publie health and the general welfare. The temporary interruption of transportation due to terminal conditions in New York harbor has on two occasions within resent years created conditions from lack of fuel in the tenement districts of New York, which no one can calmiy contemplate having repeated on a larger scale. The courts have held that govern-ment is not impotent in such an emergency, and it is for us who are charged with responsibility

demonstrate its capacity to protect | Harding Sees its citizens.

Must Be State Agency Co-operating With Cities

question of how to deal with the impending emergency due to a shortage of fuel, because I deem that of paramount importance at the gement and do not think the consideration of it should be embarrassed by extraneous subjects. This will enable you to consider the measures suited to the emergency, irrespective of whether they relate to state or municipal power. The present emergency is state-wide and must be dealt with as such by a single state agency, which will naturally have local representatives and possibly advisory committees in every locality and will co-operate with the Mayors' committees and local organizations and agencies, and I trust will receive their co-operation as well as the hearty co-operation of the public. In the present emergency, all must unite for the common purpose of promoting the general weifare.

If anthracite mining is speedily resumed and if we are then favored with maximum production, maximum transportation service and a mild winter, we shall squeeze through without serious discomfort. If we are not thus favored the public may have to submit to some discemforts, but, in any case, I trust that if we make the maximum use of all our resources equitably distributed we shall be able to avert serious distress. At any rate, we can do no more than to create a suitable agency backed by the power and resources of the state and in the present emergency I do not think we can

(Signed) NATHAN L. MILLER.

Heatless Nights Suggested to Save Coal Here

phasized the importance of the restrictions and declared the present time to be one for the exercise of the greatest conservation in the use of fuel.

In addition to virtually closing down all business buildings every evening at 7 o'clock and on Sundays and holidays it is planned to stop furnishing hot water from May to October and save every bit of power by turning off machinery and power belting when not in use.

Heat Only Below 50 Degrees

Heat in apartment houses, the Real Estate Board proposes, shall be fur-nished only from October to April, and then only when the temperature drops below 50 degrees. In general, it sug-gests a limit of 68 degrees Fahrenheit for all rooms and the shutting off of show window illumination during the

for all rooms and the shutting off of show window illumination during the day.

Seventy-five business men, representing the Retail Dry Goods Association, theater owners and the real estate owners, met with Acting Mayor Hulbert in the Aldermanic chamber to consider a plan for aiding the fuel shortage. After the Mayor's bus system had been discussed by Acting Mayor Hulbert and Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, it was decided to appoint a committee of five to draw up a basis for discussion which will be submitted when the comference resumes on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The members of the committee are Preston P. Lyan, of Wanamaker's; Edward P. Doyle, of the Real Estate Board; S. F. Rothschild, chairman of the Retail Dry Goods Association; August F. Schwarzler and Sydney S. Cohen, president of the Motion Picture Owners' Association.

The possibility of a shutdown of the transit lines is not so very remote, according to Commissioner Whalen. The results of a survey which his department has made, he said, show the transportation companies to be "in a pretty bad way" and as a result 2,100,000 might be forced to walk to work.

McAneny Sees No Stoppage

Chairman George McAneny of the Transit Commission said he feared no interruption of service on the transit lines. The only effect of the coal

McAneny Sees No Stoppage Chairman George McAneny of the Transit Commission said he feared no interruption of service on the transit lines. The only effect of the coal shortage thus far, he said, has been the 10 per cent cut in rush hour service on the Interborough because of the difficulty experienced in using English coal.

Stills Use Up Water so Fast That Town Is Dry

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
FROSTBURG, Md., Aug., 28.—The
town authorities attribute the great
shortage of water here to nounshining.
It is estimated 100 stills are located
in Frostburg, and that each still
consumes an average of 80 gallons for the
time in operation to make one batch of
"hootch."

A hundred stills would use 200,000
gallons of water, or the enset amount
in excess of the present water supply
estimated by an expert from Baltimore
as needed by a town the size of Frostburg.

It is estimated that the same water in

It is estimated that the same in the size of Frostburg.

burg.

It is estimated that the average still will use as much water as twenty families. The Frostburg water supply is now so low that the authorities have sent out a warning to use it sparingly.



Hope of Hard Coal Peace

(Centinued from page one) mins bill against profiteering in coal and authorized Senator Cummins, as chairman of the committee, to report it. However, Democratic senators reserved the right to take such action as they saw fit on the floor of the Senate. Senators Underwood, Myers and Pomerene, Democrats, are unfavorable to the measure, and are expected to assail

the measure, and are expected to assail it in the Senate on the ground that it would be of no service to the public at this time.

Senator Cummins said he would report the bill as soon as practicable to the Senate. It cannot be taken up until the bonus bill is disposed of. Senator Cummns said it might be taken up anhead of the Borah bill and he believed it would be passed. Others were less sanguine and predicted that in any event it would meet much discussion and debate.

Senator Cummins did not offer his bill to authorize the President to take over the mires to-day. He said whether he presented this would depend on the developments in the hard coal situation. If the anthracite dispute is soon settled he will not offer it, but if it is

settled he will not effer it, but if it is shop Forces Now 74 not, then he still intends to present it.

Fight Shifted to Floor

The Cummins anti-profiteering bill was modified in committee to-day so as to limit it to one year and confine its Last Five Weeks

ments of coal. The effect of the committee's action in authorizing Senstor Cummins to report it, but with some of the members of the committee reserving the right to oppose it or seek serving the right to oppose it or seek executives of railroads in the Eastern to amend it, virtually means that the group at the offices of L. F. Lorce, controversy over it is to be transferred from the committee to the Senate.

The committee has not taken up the question of government seizure and operation of the mines. It is expected this again will be freely discussed whenever the Cummins anti-profiteering bill or the Borah coal investigation committee comes up for consideration.

committee comes up for consideration.

The course of action on the coal question in the Senate, it became clear to-day, largely depends on the developments respecting the hard coal strike. If this should be settled, many Senators will attempt to block all legislation. If it is not settled, then the public sentiment for legislation and the public feeling over lack of coal will be such that there will be less open display of opposition to the Borah bill and the Cummins antiprofiteering bill. Whether the movement for the taking over of the mines by the government becomes serious in the Senate also depends on whether the strike is soon brought to a conclusion.

clusion.

The star witness of the day before The star witness of the day before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who urged the speediest action possible in providing for the proposed Federal Fuel Distributor, declaring that the present coal emergency may last from sixty days to six months. Although there is no prospect of a serious shutdown of industry, he said, the government may be forced to establish "coal zones" for governing distribution.

"Ice-Box Cooking" "Wouldn't it be pleasant on a hot day to be able to do most of one's cooking in the refrigerator?"

day to be able to do most of one's difficulty experienced in using English coal.

The Real Estate Board's appeal to Governor Miller to have sections of the penal law and the Sanitary Code requiring adequate heating by landlords suspended during the present emergency will be covered in the legislation sponsored by the State Executive. A letter from Governor Miller advising the board of this was received here yesterday.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, again voiced his objection to any repeal or suspension of these laws yesterday. He insisted that laws should not be changed, but that the Health Department should be left free to deal with individual cases, "I think," he said, "that if there is horse sense used by all concerned we'll get along without changing any laws."

Catall II.

With plenty of clean, pure Knicker-bocker Ice for "fuel" you can cook everything from jellied consomme to delicious dessert in your refrigerator.

Knickerbocker Company

Money Talks-No. 31 WHETHER you ever want to retire or not, you should at least save up something to retire on.

The Prudence Company 31 Nassau St. 162 Remsen St.

CUARANTEED S

Cake Walk Always Bit Too Fast for Harding

Special Dispatch to The Tribune CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—President Harding always preferred "conservative" dances, according to John K. Schwinger, dancing teacher, of Marion, Ohio, who today told the Chicago Association of Dancing Masters how he taught Mr. and Mrs. Harding the waltz and two-step, more than fifteen years ago.

"The cake-walk," said Mr. Schwinger, "was the rage for young people then. But Mr. Harding found it a bit strengous. So we stuck to the conservative

ing down prices by increasing the zar supply to the point where operators would compete for the markets, instead of having buyers compete for coal. Commissioner Aitchison declared it was physically impossible to place enough cars in service to take care of the coal output,

Per Cent of Normal

President Lorce Reports Gain of 25,000 Recruits in the

showed that the shops are now manned up to 74 per cent of the normal force. For the week ending August 25 the railroads report a total of 121,890 men at work, a gain of almost 25,000 men

in the preceding five weeks. The attention of the rallroads is now being centered on the handling of coal and crops, it was said by railroad executives, in explaining the delays of passenger trains which have now be-come frequent on all roads entering the city. Leaders of the striking shopthe city. Leaders of the striking shop-workers professed to see in this some proof of the success of the strike, but the railway heads deny that the strike-is more than an incidental cause. Dur-ing the time of hauling crops and loaded up as they will be with priority coal shipments, the executives say there will be some congestion, and the passenger schedules will suffer.

Pittsburgh Soft was unchanged. That policy, visited last week, was to invited to return to work in infrare of a Coal Men Split, Operators Sign Thick Vein Association Accepts Cleveland Agree Copies Cleveland Agree Operators Sign To return to work in mines of member operators at the Cleveland nettlement wages, but orthogon the cleveland in this district. Do day the nonneed its resignation to have been called for Wednesday afformed to net on the situation, it was larger to night. Coal Men Split,

ment; Sends 4.397 More

65 Per Cent of Those Who U. S.-to-Brazil Aviators Struck April I Now In- Saved From Sharks' Jane cluded in Settlements

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Collapse of resistance among coal operators of Western Pennsylvania to the Cleveland actionness of the bituminous coal strike appeared near late to day, when strike appeared near late to day, when the coel operators association for the Thick Vein Freeport Seam, the smaller of the two operator associations here, signed a supplemental a recement with the United Mine Vorkers to reopen immediately all idle association mines under the terms of the Cleveland agree-

ment.

The immediate effect is to authorize 3.597 miners to return to work in thirtier mines, and in a day of two 800 more in three other mines, or a total of 4.397 is sixteen mines, virtually all located in this county.

With the 24.489 previously returned to work, this will make the total 28.857, or nearly 65 per cent of the 45.000 union mine workers who struck here April 1

"Rvery one will have nightd up a

Workers Back to Mines Suptember 1, including the Fitted Coal Company, a prominent operator, who is a mainter of association, predicted.

Rescue Comes Just as Plate Is About to Sink in the Midst of a Swerm

Midst of a Swirm

HAVANA, Aug. 28. The crew of the
seaplane Sampaine Coresis would been
fallen prey to sharks it rescue has
been delayed another hour, according the
atory told by the members of the
New York to Rio de Janeiro aero expention on their arrival in Havan law
night from Gunstaname.

"The Denver's outlook to fenthought our descending mession and
annoting star and paid to admitted as
anoting star and paid to admitted as
the expedition. Then, when we began
to signal, we were miliaken for a
fahing boat.

fishing boat.
"Finally the cruiser's assubligapicked us up and fooled the drain
which had gathered around the drainplane. Another hour would have given
them a feast, for the Sampals Car

station as

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37 T STREET

SILVER TABLEWARE SILVER TEA SETS



His own experience as executor led him to change his will

A MAN, after serving as executor under the will of a friend, added a codicil to his own will, appointing a trust company as co-executor to act with his brother.

"I found," he wrote his attorney, "that, as my friend's executor, I lacked the time, experience and professional knowledge which would enable me to discharge my duties as he would have wished. My brother welcomes my suggestion that he have the help of a trust company in looking after the interests of my wife and children."

It is no reflection on the ability or integrity of the individual whom you may have named executor to make a trust company co-executor. By so doing you will be relieving him of a great burden of responsibility and you will make certain that the affairs of your family will be left in competent as well as interested hands.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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LONDON MEXICO CITY 3 King William St., E.C.4 48 Calle de Capuchinas

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